UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/765,248	01/18/2001	Jason Weber	44431-233644 (13237-2750)	8161

27792	7590	12/06/2006

EXAMINER
SAIN, GAUTAM

RONALD M. ANDERSON
MICROSOFT CORPORATION
600 108TH AVENUE N.E., SUITE 507
BELLEVUE, WA 98004

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 12/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this.application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/765,248	WEBER ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Gautam Sain	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 October 2006</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1)   This is a Final rejection in response to amendments/reply filed on 10/5/2006.

2)   Claims 1-11,13-26 are pending and rejected in this action.

3)   Please provided updated status information for U.S. Patent Application Serial No.

09/588,411 and amend the specification if appropriate on page 9.

4)   Effective filing date is 1/18/2001.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5)   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5-1)   Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Gropper (US 6883000, filed Feb 12, 1999).

Regarding amended independent claim 1, Gropper teaches identifying a string

having a unique identifier associated with the string; after the step of identifying,

creating a request for information associated with the unique identifier; upon creation of

the request, selecting a reference material source based on the unique identifier,

wherein the reference material source includes the information associated with the

unique identifier; accessing the selected reference material source to obtain the

information associated with the unique identifier; and after the step of accessing,

automatically comparing the information associated with the unique identifier to the

string to determine whether the string should be updated with the information

associated with the unique identifier. For example, Gropper discloses a business car

and contact management system, where a Universal Contact Locator ("UCL") is a

unique identifier for storing contact information pertaining to contact information located

on a server (col 4, lines 43-47) and by entering the UCL into the client computer (ie., an

electronic address book), the client computer established communication with the

server system, accesses the subscriber's file (identified by the UCL) and downloads the

personal contact information to the client computer, storing and downloading business

contact information and news and advertising (col 10, line 64 – col 11, line 5). The

server system compares the content of the user's UCL file to the change image

database stored on the server and flags those UCL's in the user's UCL summary file

that contain changed or new contact data since the user's client program communicated

with the server, thereby providing automatic updating of the contact information and

advertisements for the contacts stored on the users client system (col 7, lines 30-45).

During the flagging process, the server is doing the comparing to determine if the

information has been updated since the contacts were last stored/updated. And if the

contact data has changed, then automatically updating the contact information on the

client machine that is stored according to the unique identifier, UCL (col 7, lines 30-45).

Gropper addresses applicant's temporal concerns because upon a user entering in a

UCL identifier to seek out, the server then establishes communication with the server

where the information resides and then does the comparison to see if the server's

information is more current than the corresponding information on the client machine,

and if server's is more current, then a determination is made to update the client's

information to be synchronized with the server's information (col 7, lines 30-50). The

reference information at the server is not selected until a user enters the UCL to search

for.

Regarding claim 2, Gropper teaches *wherein the step of comparing the information*

associated with the unique identifier to the string to determine whether the string is

valid, comprises the steps of: if the information associated with the unique identifier

matches the string, then

determining that the string is valid otherwise, determining that the information

associated with the unique identifier updates the string. For example, The server

system compares the content of the user's UCL file to the change image database

stored on the server and flags those UCL's in the user's UCL summary file that contain

changed or new contact data since the user's client program communicated with the

server, thereby providing automatic updating of the contact information and

advertisements for the contacts stored on the users client system (col 7, lines 30-45).

During the flagging process, the server is doing the comparing to determine if the

information has been updated since the contacts were last stored/updated. And if the

contact data has changed, then automatically updating the contact information on the

client machine that is stored according to the unique identifier, UCL (col 7, lines 30-45).

Claim 3, Gropper teaches *the step of identifying a string having a unique identifier*

associated with the string comprises the step of: searching the electronic document for

strings having unique identifiers when the electronic document is opened. The

examiner interprets this claim as searching for string having a unique identifier. For

which, Gropper discloses the server system searches by comparing the content of the

user's UCL file to the change image database stored on the server and flags those

UCL's in the user's UCL summary file that contain changed or new contact data since

the user's client program communicated with the server, thereby providing automatic

updating of the contact information and advertisements for the contacts stored on the

users client system (col 7; lines 30-45).

Claim 4, Gropper teaches *the string is a name and the selected reference material*

source is an address book (col 10, line 66).

Claim 5, Gropper teaches *the string is an address and the selected reference material*

source is an address book. Gropper discloses entering the UCL into the client

computer (ie., an electronic address book), the client computer established

communication with the server system, accesses the subscriber's file (identified by the

UCL) and downloads the personal contact information to the client computer, storing

and downloading business contact information (col 10, line 64 – col 11, line 5).

5-2)   Claims 7-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by

<u>Gehani</u> et al (US 5946687, issued Aug 1999).

Regarding amended independent Claim 7, Gehani discloses *receiving a request for*

selected reference material; determining that an identity of a user of the selected

reference material is relevant to the selected reference material and if so: creating a

request for information requesting the selected reference material an identifying the

user; upon creation of the request, selecting a reference material source based upon

the requesting for information; accessing the selected reference material source to

obtain the selected reference material; and after the step of accessing, providing the

selected reference material in a manner that is relevant to the identified user . Gehani

discloses a Geo-enabled personal information manager that allows a user to request

maps, weather and other geographic information specific to an address by locating a

specific record where the user enters or selects a name/identifier on the display and the

personal information manager retrieves the corresponding record from a database,

including addresses utilizing the location identifier to format a request for that type of

geographic information and sends the request to the geographic information server,

where the server processes the request and delivers geographic information specific to

the location identifier back to the personal information manager for display to the user

(col 2, lines 1-16). Additionally, for example, Fig 2 shows that a user (16) can request

weather information or Maps, routes and yellow pages information from the PIM (12),

which processes the request via the geoserver (20) for weather information that resides

on the weather info source (24) or for the maps, routes and yellow pages information

that resides on the maps, routes & yellow pages database. The Examiner interprets

the weather info, maps, routes and yellow pages as reference material. The Examiner

interprets Gehani's teaching of a contact name or similar record identifier as functionally

equivalent to the identity of a user because it is meant to convey personal information

about a user or person to provide requested information that is relevant to a user,

because it is data that the user does not have at the time of the request and is further

compared to the user's request and provided to the user to server a purpose of

obtaining geographical information relating to personal information (col 1, lines 39-45).

Claim 8, Gehani teaches *wherein the selected reference material is a set of directions*

and wherein providing the selected reference material comprises: providing the set of

directions so that the directions begin with the identified user's location (ie., Directions

where user is requested to supply the start address in order to get directions to and

end)(col 5, lines 25-35).

Claim 9, Gehani teaches *wherein the selected reference material source is one of a*

plurality of reference material sources, and at least one of the reference material

sources is a remote Server (ie., GeoServer for serving maps (#22) and routes and

yellow page info to user)(fig 1, item 20).

Claim 10, Gehani teaches *further comprising the step of accessing the selected*

reference material source ' via a network (ie., network)(fig 2, item 34).

5-3)   Claim 11, 15, 16, 21 and 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being

anticipated by <u>Beauregard</u> et al (US 5974413, issued Oct 26, 1999).

Claim 11, Beuregard teaches the claimed limitation of *an application program for*

creating the electronic document and creating a request for information to obtain

selected reference material, wherein the electronic document comprises a string having

a unique identifier associated with the string, wherein the request for information

comprises the unique identifier; a reference engine for receiving the request for

information from the application program, selecting one of a plurality of reference

material sources based upon the request for information, and accessing the selected

reference material source to obtain the selected reference material. For example,

Specifically, Beuregard discloses a user interface that allows a user that is writing an e-

mail message to mention several companies by replacing all stock symbols with the

actual company name in a timely manner that is relevant to the user, including other

information such as sales/earnings information which is updated periodically from a

subscription service (col 52, lines 6-24). The examiner interprets the subscription

service as a functional equivalent to the claimed reference material source.

Beuregard's "RD" is a unique identifier which is replaced with a string "Royal Dutch

Petroleum Company (RD)" which is provided to the author of the email as the user

types the symbols. The examiner interprets the user typing the short symbol identifier

as a request that should be replaced with the full name of the company, allowing the

user to work in avoid time consuming typing (Beauregard, col 52, line 10) and allowing a

user to user their everyday words to operate a computer in a highly efficient way

(Beauregard, Abstract section), which can be used in conjunction with the Microsoft

Outlook97 directory (col 50, line 32).

Claim 15, Beauregard teaches *wherein the request for information includes a selected*

word and a request for a definition of the word. Specifically, Beauregard discloses an

ActiveWord system that uses a natural language by allowing a single-word logic

interface and that every word entered by a user has a natural language meaning (ie.,

word means word processor)(col 8, lines 50-65). So, the user by entering 'word' is

requesting for the longer meaning of the word, namely "word processor".

Claim 16, Beauregard teaches *wherein the application program is a word processing*

program having a selected language, and wherein the request for information comprises

an identifier for the selected language. Specifically, Beauregard discloses an

ActiveWord system that uses a natural language by allowing a single-word logic

interface and that every word entered by a user has a natural language meaning (ie.,

word means word processor)(col 8, lines 50-65). So, the user by entering 'word' is

requesting for the longer meaning of the word, namely "word processor". The user can

user their everyday language or user defined words (see Abstract section).

Claim 21, Beauregard teaches *wherein one of the plurality of reference material*

sources is a remote server. Col 52, lines 25-47 disclose a company's supplier database

that services queries for names sought for composing email messages, located on a

LAN/WAN. The examiner interprets the service of the database must inherently be

provided by a server.

Claim 22, Beauregard teaches *wherein one of the plurality of reference material*

sources is a remote server Col 52, lines 25-47 disclose a company's supplier database

that services queries for names sought for composing email messages, located on a

LAN/WAN. The examiner interprets the service of the database must inherently be

provided by a server.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6)   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6-1)   Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Gropper (as cited above), in view of <u>Beauregard</u> et al (US 5974413, issued Oct 26,

1999).

Claim 6, As indicated in the above discussion, Gropper discloses every limitation of

claim 1. Gropper fails to expressly disclose *wherein the string is a value associated*

with a stock symbol and the selected reference material source is a real time stock

quote. Beuregard discloses *where the string is a value associated with a stock symbol*

and the selected reference material source is a real time stock quote (see Col 52, lines

6-24). Specifically, Beuregard discloses a user interface that allows a user that is

writing an e-mail message to mention several companies by replacing all stock symbols

with the actual company name in a timely manner that is relevant to the user, including

other information such as sales/earnings information which is updated periodically (col

52, lines 6-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Gropper to include a user interface that allows a user that is writing

an e-mail message to mention several companies by replacing all stock symbols with

the actual company name in a timely manner that is relevant to the user, including other

information such as sales/earnings information which is updated periodically as taught

by Beauregard, providing the benefit of allowing the user to work in avoid time

consuming typing (Beauregard, col 52, line 10) and allowing a user to user their

everyday words to operate a computer in a highly efficient way (Beauregard, Abstract

section).

6-2)   Claims 13, 14, 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over <u>**Beauregard**</u> **et al (US 5974413, issued Oct 26, 1999), in view of**

Microsoft Outlook 2000 (version 9.0.0.4527; copyrighted 1999)(hereinafter

"<u>Outlook</u>", as previously cited).

Claim 13, As indicated in the above discussion, Beauregard discloses every limitation

of Claim 11. Beauregard fails to teach, but Outlook teaches *wherein the application*

program compares the selected reference material with the string to determine whether

the string is valid (ie., the sought name is a valid name in the address book or global list

if it matches an entry in the list)(Outlook, page 1, item a).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to modify Beauregard to include providing the sought after name upon determining that

the name is valid by matching it against an address list of valid entries as taught by

Outlook, providing the benefit of allowing an investment advisor to conveniently write an

email message to his client about companies using the Microsoft Outlook email program

(col 52, lines 1-20; col 50, line 34).

Claim 14, As indicated in the above discussion, Beauregard discloses every limitation

of Claim 11. Beauregard fails to teach, but Outlook teaches *wherein a user's identity is*

relevant to the request for information, and wherein the request for information

comprises an identifier for the user (ie., the sought name is a valid name in the address

book or global list if it matches an entry in the list)(Outlook, page 1, item a).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to modify Beauregard to include providing the sought after name upon determining that

the name is valid by matching it against an address list of valid entries as taught by

Outlook, providing the benefit of allowing an investment advisor to conveniently write an

email message to his client about companies using the Microsoft Outlook email program

(col 52, lines 1-20; col 50, line 34).

Claim 18, As indicated in the above discussion, Beauregard discloses every limitation

of Claim 11. Beauregard fails to teach, but Outlook teaches *wherein one of the plurality*

of reference material sources is an address book associated with an electronic mail

application program (ie., the sought name is a valid name in the address book or global

list if it matches an entry in the list)(Outlook, page 1, item a).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to modify Beauregard to include providing the sought after name upon determining that

the name is valid by matching it against an address list of valid entries as taught by

Outlook, providing the benefit of allowing an investment advisor to conveniently write an

email message to his client about companies using the Microsoft Outlook email program

(col 52, lines 1-20; col 50, line 34).

Claim 19, As indicated in the above discussion, Beauregard discloses every limitation

of Claim 11. Beauregard fails to teach, but Outlook teaches *wherein the request for*

information comprises a unique identifier associated with an entry in the address book,

and wherein the reference engine selects the address book as the selected reference

material source based upon the unique identifier (ie., the sought name is a valid name

in the address book or global list if it matches an entry in the list; in the "To" field of the

Message, if the author types a name requested, Outlook validates the name against the

names stored in the address books and upon a successful validation, returns a name

associated with the unique identifier entered by the user. The user does not have to

specify which address book to look in, the Outlook program automatically finds the

name associated from the appropriate address book)(Outlook, page 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to modify Beauregard to include providing the sought after name upon determining that

the name is valid by matching it against an address list of valid entries as the application

program finds the name in the appropriate address list as taught by Outlook, providing

the benefit of allowing an investment advisor to conveniently write an email message to

his client about companies using the Microsoft Outlook email program (col 52, lines 1-

20; col 50, line 34).

6-3)   Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Beauregard et al (US 5974413, issued Oct 26, 1999), in view of Microsoft Word

(see attached Non Patent Literature, copyright 1999)(hereinafter "MS-Word").

Claim 17, As indicated above, Beauregard discloses every limitation of claim 11.

Beauregard fails to disclose, but MS-Word teaches *wherein one of the plurality of*

reference material sources is a dictionary in a first language and another one of the

plurality of reference material sources is a dictionary in a second language (ie., allows

for automatically detection of language for the application)(MS-Word, page 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Beauregard to include automatic detection of language of the

application as taught by MS-Word, providing the benefit of an electronic document

authoring/creation system with valid information which are well know in the art for

validating spelling and grammar (MS-Word).

6-4)   Claims 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Beauregard et al (US 5974413, issued Oct 26, 1999), in view of Thompson (US

2001/0003183, filed Jun 15, 1998).

Claim 20, As indicated above, Beauregard discloses every limitation of claim 11.

Beauregard fails to disclose, but Thompson teaches *wherein the request for information*

comprises key words summarizing the content of the electronic document (ie., abstract

concept is prepared for a keyword)(para 18).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to modify Beauregard to include finding the abstract concept for a keyword as taught by

Thompson, providing the benefit of a library of query dictionaries that relates keyword to

abstract concepts for complex languages.

6-5)   Claims 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Thompson (as cited above), in view of Wordworks (see attached NonPatent

Literature copyright May 1997)(hereinafter "Wordworks"), further in view of

Uyehara et al (US 6154214, issued Nov 28, 2000).

Regarding amended independent Claim 23, Thompson teaches *method for integrating a dictionary into an application program, comprising the steps of: integrating a dictionary into an application program that in response to a selection of a dictionary control provided by the application program, displaying a dictionary interface on a display device.* Thompson teaches user interface to query for a keyword dictionary that the user must have at some point initiated after turning on the computer in order to use the dictionary functionalities; table 1)(para 60); *receiving a request for a selected word* (ie., query with keyword)(para 17); *based upon the request for a definition, selecting a dictionary tite* (ie., does not teach selecting a dictionary file but selects the most appropriate query from among the instantiated query templates)(para 18, 19). Thompson does not teach, but Wordworks teaches *upon selection of the dictionary file, accessing the dictionary file to obtain the definition of the selected word* (ie., the definition of a word 'provide' from the dictionary)(page 2); and *providing the definition of the selected word so that the definition is displayed in the dictionary interface* (ie., wordworks screenshot)(page 2); *creating a request for a definition of the selected word* (ie., meaning of a word)(page 1).

Thompson in view of Wordworks does not expressly teach dictionary control provided in the user interface, but Uyehara does teach this limitation more specifically (ie., an electronic reading system which allows user to download books or content to hand-held reader device for viewing as well as allowing the user to look up the displayed word in a dictionary; Examiner interprets that the dictionary contains unique identifiers, especially upon reading the Applicant's specs.)(Abstract section).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Thompson to include definition of a word from the dictionary where the definition is displayed in the user interface as taught by Wordworks, providing the benefit of a simple but effective tool that is a must for all serious users who produce a lot of text (Wordworks, page 2 bottom), further to include a hand-held device that has a dictionary look up feature as taught by Uyehara, providing the benefit of a user interface which is simple and intuitive to use, which allows users to take advantage of the content's digital form, so users have incentive to use the digital system in place of a printed publication (ie., dictionary)(col 1, lines 32-38).

Claim 24, Thompson does not teach, but Wordworks teaches *wherein receiving a request for a selected word comprises: ' receiving the selected word via the dictionary interface* (ie., definition of 'provide')(page 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Thompson to include definition of a word from the dictionary where the definition is displayed in the user interface as taught by Wordworks, providing the benefit of a simple but effective tool that is a must for all serious users who produce a lot of text (Wordworks, page 2 bottom).

6-6)   Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over <u>Thompson</u> (as cited above), in view of <u>Wordworks</u> (as cited above) and <u>Uyehara</u> et al (as cited above), further in view of <u>MS-Word</u> (as cited above).

Claim 25, Thompson in view of Wordworks does not teach, but MS-Word teaches

wherein the dictionary interface includes a language control and wherein receiving a

request for a selected word comprises: receiving a selected language via the dictionary

interface (ie., select language on dictionary interface)(page 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to modify Thompson in view of Wordworks to selecting language on dictionary interface

as taught by MS-Word, providing the benefit of an electronic document

authoring/creation system with valid information which are well know in the art for

validating spelling and grammar (MS-Word).

Claim 26, Thompson in view of Wordworks does not teach, but MS-Word teaches

wherein the dictionary interface includes a language control and wherein selecting a

dictionary file comprises: selecting a dictionary file associated with a language specified

by the language control (ie., selecting the dictionary selects the file associated with the

language)(page 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to modify Thompson in view of Wordworks to selecting language on dictionary interface

as taught by MS-Word, providing the benefit of an electronic document

authoring/creation system with valid information which are well know in the art for

validating spelling and grammar (MS-Word).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 3/27/06 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive. Some arguments are also deemed moot in view of new grounds of

rejections (see below for detail).

Regarding independent claim 1, Applicant's arguments have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection under the Gropper reference (see above

rejection for details). Essentially, Gropper addresses applicant's temporal concerns

because upon a user entering in a UCL identifier to seek out, the server then

establishes communication with the server where the information resides and then does

the comparison to see if the server's information is more current than the corresponding

information on the client machine, and if server's is more current, then a determination

is made to update the client's information to be synchronized with the server's

information (col 7, lines 30-50). The reference information at the server is not selected

until a user enters the UCL to search for.

Regarding independent claim 7, applicant argues that the reference does not

teach all of the amended claim recitation components (Remarks, page 12). The

examiner disagrees. Gehani itself discloses a Geo-enabled personal information

manager that allows a user to request maps, weather and other geographic information

specific to an address by locating a specific record where the user enters or selects a

name/identifier on the display and the personal information manager retrieves the

corresponding record from a database, including addresses utilizing the location

identifier to format a request for that type of geographic information and sends the

request to the geographic information server, where the server processes the request

and delivers geographic information specific to the location identifier back to the

personal information manager for display to the user (col 2, lines 1-16). Additionally, for

example, Fig 2 shows that a user (16) can request weather information or Maps, routes

and yellow pages information from the PIM (12), which processes the request via the

geoserver (20) for weather information that resides on the weather info source (24) or

for the maps, routes and yellow pages information that resides on the maps, routes &

yellow pages database.   The Examiner interprets the weather info, maps, routes and

yellow pages as reference material.   The Examiner interprets Gehani's teaching of a

contact name or similar record identifier as equivalent to the identity of a user because it

is meant to convey personal information about a user or person to provide requested

information that is relevant to a user.

Regarding independent claim 11, **Applicant argues that the cited art (Outlook in**

view of Gehani) does not teach a string and a unique identifier associated with

the string (Remarks, pages 12-15). This argument is moot in view of a new grounds of

rejection under Beuregard. Specifically, Beuregard discloses a user interface that

allows a user that is writing an e-mail message to mention several companies by

replacing all stock symbols with the actual company name in a timely manner that is

relevant to the user, including other information such as sales/earnings information

which is updated periodically from a subscription service (col 52, lines 6-24). The

examiner interprets the subscription service as a functional equivalent to the claimed

reference material source. Beuregard's "RD" is a unique identifier which is replaced

with a string "Royal Dutch Petroleum Company (RD)" which is provided to the author of

the email as the user types the symbols. The examiner interprets the user typing the

short symbol identifier as a request that should be replaced with the full name of the

company, allowing the user to work in avoid time consuming typing (Beauregard, col 52,

line 10) and allowing a user to user their everyday words to operate a computer in a

highly efficient way (Beauregard, Abstract section), which can be used in conjunction

with the Microsoft Outlook97 directory (col 50, line 32).

Regarding independent claim 23, **Applicant argues that the cited reference**

(Thompson in view of Wordworks and Uyehara) does not teach the dictionary tool

as integrated into the application program (Remarks, pages 11-12). The Examiner

disagrees. The WordWorks Nonpatent Literature reference shows on page 2, a User

interface where the user enters a word and selects the control button "Lookup" to look

up a word in the dictionary, and in response to lookup control selection, the lower part of

the user interface shows the dictionary/thesaurus entry in the user interface (see

snapshot of the relevant portions of WordWorks screenshot immediately below). The

dictionary is integrated into the Wordworks interface, specifically because the user

enters a word to look up and then the dictionary program goes tot eh word (see

screenshot below).
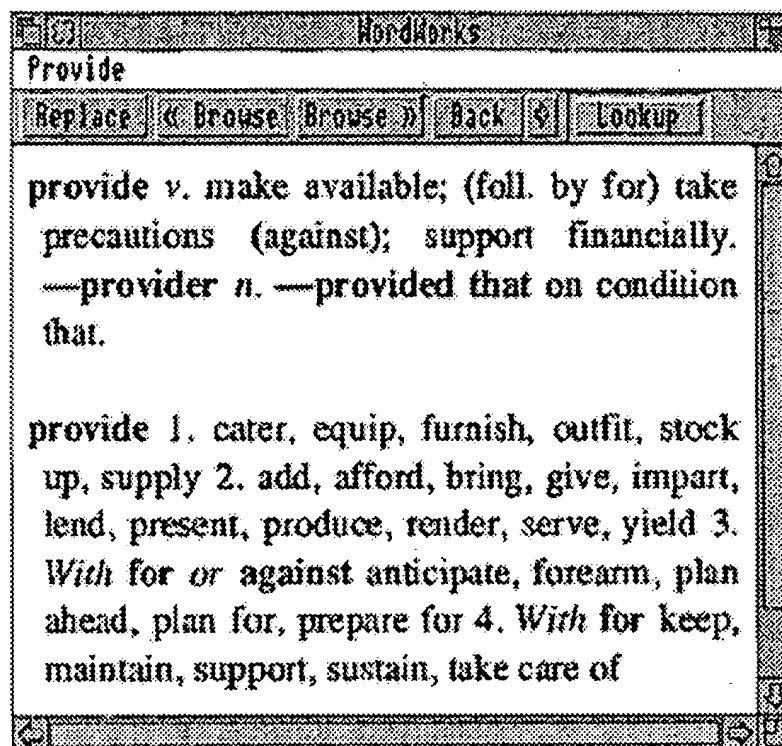
This screenshot shows the *WordWorks* entry for the word 'provide'. The top part shows the dictionary entry and the lower part shows the thesaurus entry. You can show the thesaurus or dictionary entry or both.

Applicant points out that there are two interfaces receited in claim 23, a user interface and a dictionary interface and that the woodworks reference only has one interface (Remarks, page 16, top). The examiner disagrees because one of ordinary skill in the art is not precluded from interpreting the as portions of one interface and woodworks teaches a consistent interpretation where the dictionary interface is also a user interface because a user can enter a word on the top portion in order to look up the word.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gautam Sain whose telephone number is 571-272-4096. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

GS

Heather R. Herndon
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100